Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1834. No. 729.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at $8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

J. Taylor, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28—1m

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1833 to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—at Raffin's mills on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 14th—at George Faucett's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchieson's on Thursday the 17th—at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday the 21st—at Richard Nichols' on Tuesday the 22d—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th—at Davis' (old place) on Friday the 25th—at Hams Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Burrows Cheeks' on Thursday the 31st.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1834, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff*

June 7. 26—

BACON AND LARD.

A QUANTITY of BACON and LARD, for sale by

Stephen Moore.

June 3. 25—4w

State of North Carolina,

Person County.

Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell v. *Thomas Blackwell.* } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendent appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Test,

Duncan Rose, c. s. c.

Price adv. $2 50 28—6w

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29. tf—20

TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the first Saturday in July next, her interest, being absolute in the following LOTS, viz. Lot No. 86, north west of Hillsborough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 131, 132, and 133, south west of Hillsborough, bordering on the river Eno; these Lots are subject to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs Nancy O'Fairhill. Each Lot to be sold seperate.

Anne Maria Bannan.

June 10. 26—3w

BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.

Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbrook, 1 vol.

Don Quixotte 2 vols.

Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.

Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.

Burnit's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollected. This book belongs to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.

Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.

V. M. Murphey.

June 24. 28—3w

METHODIS PROTESTANT
CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3. 25—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at May term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

Archibald Cain, *Adm'r.*

June 7. 26—3wp

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramage Screw Press, Type, from Eight Line Pica to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Galleys, Cases, Chases,—in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Salisbury, May 31 26—

SEEDS.
Trees. Plants. Domestic Animals, Implements. Books &c. &c.

For Sale at the
AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe from his own Seed Garden and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, *for first rate articles.*

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order from the best sources including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturer's prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkies, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, *all* of choice breeds, (*and no others,*) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, *all articles* wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order here, yet FIRST IN IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in *papers* and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER;" and dispensed from the *printing press* of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer, containing a prospectus of the establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, *post paid*, for that purpose.

May 20. 23—

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the
SALISBURY ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM

To be drawn at Salisbury on the 10th day of July, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS,
Managers.

CAPITAL $3,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3.000	is	$3,000
5 Prizes of	1.000	is	5.000
4 Prizes of	500	is	2.000
5 Prizes of	300	is	1.500
10 Prizes of	200	is	2.000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5.000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3.000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2.000
250 Prizes of	10	is	2.500
20,000 Prizes of	4 70	is	94 000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to 120,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

TICKETS $4—HALVES $2—QUARTERS $1.

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40 000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4,70 in another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low, and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 payable in tickets in the next Scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*** All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

Allen Parks, *Agent.*

Hillsborough, June 17. 27—4wp

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

☞ They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for *all* indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29. 20—

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches. Clocks. and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14—

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29. 20—

WANTED,

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31. 50—

From the Raleigh Register.

Internal Improvement.

Much has been spoken and written upon the subject of the Internal Improvement of this state, during the last twelve months; and although no practical results have flowed from the discussion, it is believed not to have been entirely unprofitable. Interesting and important information has been extensively diffused, public attention has been excited, a spirit of inquiry has gone abroad, the community have been induced to examine the subject, and with communities, as with individuals, "Knowledge is Power." Without intelligence, no people will long continue either prosperous or free. Ignorance, slavery and poverty never exist separately.

There is no more accurate criterion by which to determine the advance of a country in intellectual improvement, than the scale upon which physical improvements have been constructed. The existence of one gives rise to the other. There is no one who doubts that the desire to improve our internal condition would be universal, if a good common school education had been the inheritance of every youth in the state. On the other hand, if we shall succeed in our attempts to improve the system of agriculture, accelerate and redouble commerce, and thus afford the necessary excitement to universal industry, the means of education will be brought within the reach of all classes of society. Nothing more is necessary. It is only when it is forbidden fruit, that men hesitate to pluck of the tree of knowledge.

These positions seem to be nearly self evident. The history of the world is but a series of examples all tending to prove their truth. We may ascend from the lowest grade of savage life to the highest eminence of civilized society, and meet with demonstration at every step of our progress.

There is nowhere in North Carolina, a like extent of country, abounding in more fruitful vallies, or blessed with a more salubrious and propitious climate, than that possessed by the Cherokee Indians upon our borders. We have by no means attained the utmost degree of improvement within our reach, but our condition is immensely better than theirs. *We* have ordinary wagon roads, and, at wide intervals, schools and academies. *They* have neither roads nor schools; if they had the one, they would have the other. History furnishes no instance to the contrary. The system of Internal Improvements, devised and executed by the state of New York, gigantic as it is, is not more decidedly superior to ours, than her common school system is to the scheme of education which prevails among us. We may take occasion to lay before our readers at no distant day, some details upon this subject which have both astonished and delighted us. It cannot be necessary to pursue this subject further. Those who doubt, if there be any such, by an examination into the history and condition of our sister states, and other civilized communities, will find that the same causes produce like effects every where.

If then, physical produces intellectual, and intellectual, physical improvement, it becomes important, where we have not the requisite means to prosecute both at ouce, to ascertain which *first* demands our attention. Upon this question, there has been some diversity of opinion, but we are free to confess that we have never been able to perceive substantial ground for doubt. It is true, that the constitution under which we live makes the support of common schools and universities an imperative duty upon the General Assembly; but the time and the manner in which this important duty shall be effected, is confided entirely to the discretion of that department of the government. If we advert to the course pursued by the Legislature, we shall find that that body, as if hesitating about the proper point of beginning, have directed their attention almost simultaneously to each, without doing any thing very effectual for either. Ten thousand dollars in money and a liberal grant of western lands, were at an early period in our history given to the University, and we have now a fund, amounting probably to $140,000, as the foundation of a system of common schools. The history of our efforts to provide a system of inland transport is accurately and minutely stated in the report of the Board of Internal Improvements to the last General Assembly—a document which we shall presently take occasion to recommend more particularly to the public attention. It exhibits the striking fact, that the foundation of all the prejudice and misrepresentation which exists upon this subject, is an actual loss to the state, resulting from inexperience, the absence of professional skill, and the employment of incompetent and faithless agents, of something more than $50,000. It shows us further, that as the loss sustained by a state, the wealth of which is equal to *a hundred and fifty millions*, is not greater than is frequently the result of a single mercantile misadventure, so the amount annually expended during the period the system was in progress, was less than the actual capital employed by various individuals in North Carolina upon their respective farms. These, then, are the immense sacrifices, the gigantic efforts, of three quarters of a million of people, of one hundred and fifty millions of wealth, diffused over a surface of fifty thousand square miles, in the great cause of physical and intellectual improvement!

Tantæ molis erat condere gentem

But to return to the immediate point of discussion, we do not know that we can express the views we entertain, with respect to the inquiry, which object FIRST demands attention—physical or intellectual improvement—more clearly or forcibly, than by extracting a few sentences from the last Executive Message to the General Assembly.

"The aggregate amount of the fund is at present too small to justify our entering upon any general system of education. Indeed, were this fund much larger, it may well be doubted whether the period has yet arrived, when it can be judiciously expended for the promotion of the wise and benevolent purposes contemplated by the founders of our government. The sparseness of our population presents great, perhaps insuperable difficulties. When, as the result of a wise and liberal system of legislation, the inlets upon our coast shall receive the improvement of which they are susceptible; when our great natural highways, the rivers connected with them, shall assume that condition in which Providence designs them to be placed by our hands—when these channels of communcation shall be intersected by rail-roads and canals, and as the natural consequence of this state of things, agrienlture shall receive her appropriate reward, we will have laid the foundation of a school system, as extensive as our limits, and as enduring as our prosperity. A few individuals will not have been selected and cherished as the peculiar objects of public patronage; but the general character of the country will be elevated, and thousands now too poor to afford the blessings of education to their children, will find this, though the most important, but one of many advantages incident to an improved condition of life. Extended commercial facilities will stimulate to agricultural exertion—increased production afford the means of education, and the diffusion of knowledge operate as the most certain preventive of crime."

It seems to us, that little reflection is necessary, to satisfy any one of the correctness of these views. In the natural order of things, national wealth must precede national education. All analogies point to this conclusion. The individual who settles in a wilderness, must first subdue a portion of the wild lands, before his attention can safely be diverted to any other object. The soil must be first tilled, and then the first fruits may be well devoted to the cultivation and improvement of the mind and the heart.

If this point be conceded, the remaining subjects to be considered, are—1st, What plan of improvement is best calculated to advance the general prosperity of the state? 2d. In what manner can the funds be obtained, necessary for the successful prosecution of this plan? These inquiries engaged the attention of both the Internal Improvement Conventions which were held in this city last year, and are fully discussed in the report of the board for Internal Improvements. By a comparison of this report with the memorial of the convention to the legislature, it will be seen, that similar opinions are expressed, and the same conclusions (substantially at least) arrived at by both.

We have not sufficient confidence in our own judgment, to suppose that we could devise a better plan, and if we had, we should forbear to recommend it, because the one under consideration was the result of liberal concession and compromise, on the part of the gentlemen of high respectability and intelligence representing the interests and wishes of a very large portion of the state. We will no longer detain the reader from the report referred to, but copy so much of it as relates to the topics we have discussed. We ask for it an attentive perusal, and engage to consider it more fully, at a convenient season.

REPORT.

"The board are aware of the increased interest the subject has awakened in every section of the state, and of the great responsibility it imposes upon them. The partial failure of plans hitherto devised, admonishes them of the necessity of giving to every scheme suggested thorough examination, and requiring the clearest evidence of its practicability and usefulness, before it is recommended to public patronage. Another unsuccessful attempt to improve our condition, will leave the community in a state of deeper lethargy

than that from which we have but recently been aroused.

The causes which rendered former efforts abortive, must be avoided. These have already been briefly adverted to, and are too obvious to require much illustration. The history of all our disappointments can be comprised within narrow limits. In 1815, (see Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, Journals of the Senate, p. 22,) the first systematic attempt was made by the legislature to improve the inlets on our coast, to remove the obstructions to the navigation of our principal rivers, and to cut the necessary canals. To effect these great objects for a state extending over an area of 32,000,000 of acres, and containing a population of 600,000 souls, an annual appropriation of 40,000 dollars for a few years seems to have been the only expenditure contemplated from the public treasury. The science of engineering was at that time little understood, and no individual could be obtained competent to direct our operations. The politicians who devised the plans, undertook the execution of the work, and with a fund not larger than some of our citizens have employed profitably upon their own farms, improvements were commenced simultaneously at the sources of all the principal rivers in the state. This system was persevered in until, as may be seen by an examination of the preceding table, about 50,000 dollars were lost to the treasury. The public, disappointed by the results of the expenditure, became discouraged, and improvement was abandoned.

The great error was, in attempting to effect every projected improvement in the state at the same time, with a fund barely sufficient to the accomplishment of the least difficult of the whole. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that this policy was the suggestion of narrow views, local prejudices and sectional jealousies.—If we hope to accomplish any thing worthy of the state and ourselves, all such motives must be dismissed. The board cherish the hope that the period has arrived, when the citizens of North Caroilna are prepared to adopt a liberal system of legislation; and, acting upon this expectation, they have determined to submit a plan of improvement, which, if prosecuted with spirit, must, in their opinion, effect an important change in the character and condition of the state.

The board concur with the Governor in the opinion expressed to the General Assembly, in his message at the commencement of the session, "that the great channels of intercommunication in which the whole community is interested, and which, for that reason, will not probably attract, and are least likely to be effected by, individual enterprise, demand the exclusive attention and patronage of the government. That with respect to improvements of a local character, the safest and perhaps the wisest course for the legislature to pursue, will be to incorporate companies in every section of the state where they may be necessary, and to subscribe for a uniform portion of stock in each, on condition that no part of the public subscription shall be demanded until the private stockholders shall have paid or secured the payment of their subscriptions.

The true test of the value to the state of any public work, *is the amount which may be saved* in the expenses of transportation from the place of production to the place of consumption. As, for example, suppose the cost of transporting a barrel of flour to be one dollar, and a company, by improving a river, were to reduce the cost of transportation to forty cents, and exact a toll of ten cents for each barrel—in this case, the farmer would save fifty cents and the company receive ten cents for every barrel. If twenty thousand barrels should be annually transported, then the farmers would save ten thousand dollars, and the company would receive two thousand dollars for tolls. If the work cost fifty thousand dollars, the company would receive only 4 per cent. on their stock, while the community save twenty per cent. on the amount expended by the company.

The two most important objects to be attained by any system of improvement, is, first, a good outlet to the ocean, and, secondly, in connexion with this outlet, a line of rail road, which may be best calculated to attract to it the produce of the largest portion of our territory.

It is a singular circumstance, that N. Carolina, with a wider sea coast than any state in the Union, and the fifth state in extent of territory and in population, has less commerce and less important towns than any of her Atlantic sisters. This is owing entirely to the want of a good inlet at a proper point upon our coast. The effect which it has produced upon the prosperity of the state and the character of its citizens is apparent. There is in the state no commercial metropolis at which the interest of the community requires them to meet, and hence they are strangers to each other. The citizens of the west are familiar with the laws, the institutions, the politics and the towns of Tennessee, of South Carolina and Georgia. A few of them have visited New York and other eastern cities; but the individual is rare who possesses any accurate information with respect to Wilmington or Newbern. On our northeastern border, Virginia is much more extensively known to our citizens than the state which should be the great object of their affections; and on the south, an extensive intercourse with Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, transfers to these towns the attachments which should centre at home. He who was greater than man, has said, that "where our treasure is there will our hearts be also." No man, who reflects for a moment on these facts, can be at a loss to discover the source of the sectional feelings and jealousies which have so long distracted our public councils, and retarded our prosperity.

The difficulties under which the citizens of the northeastern section of the state labor, for want of a good inlet, have been so fully explained in the previous reports of the board, that a mere reference to them will answer the present purpose. A committee of intelligent gentlemen, representing the towns of Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Murfreesboro', Hertford and Elizabeth City, who were appointed to memorialize the legislature in 1827, united in the following representation upon the subject:

"Your memorialists believe that the annual exports of the products of our country through Ocracock, are not overrated when estimated at five millions of dollars, requiring for their transportation and actually employing two hundred thousand tons of shipping. They find, from calculation carefully made and compared, that the charge on these vessels for lighterage and detention, at the Swash, averages one dollar per ton, and amounts annually to two hundred thousand dollars; that the additional rate of insurance, because of the risk and detention at the Swash, averages three quarters of one per cent. and amounts, on the exports and imports, to seventy-five thousand dollars, and, on vessels, to sixty thousand dollars per annum. This annual tax of three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars upon the navigation of our section of the country, independently of the minor evils, the vexations and difficulties which will be readily perceived, cannot but enhance the rate of freight or the cost of conveyance to market. The price of freight from Norfolk and Wilmington (the latter but one hundred and twenty miles distant from Ocracock) to the West Indies, is from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than from the ports dependent on Ocracock Inlet; which difference on bulky articles, such as lumber, staves and shingles, amounts to between thirty and forty per cent. of their original value. The freight and charges on articles shipped coastwise for re-shipment to their places of consumption, amount, on naval stores to twenty-five per cent. on cotton, to between ten and fifteen per cent. and on staves, to fifty per cent. of their original value.

"As all the ordinary charges of conveyance to market, though paid by the merchants, actually and ultimately fall upon the producers, the farmers and laborers of the country, the effects of this enhanced freight are at once discerned, upon a comparison of the price of the products of North Carolina industry in the ports dependent on Ocracock, and those where the costs of detention and perils of lighterage are not to be encountered.

"While, at Suffolk, in Virginia, pipe staves command forty dollars per thousand, at Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor, they are sold at twenty-five dollars. Red oak staves, which, at Washington, Newbern and Edenton, can scarcely command ten dollars per thousand, usually sell at Wilmington for eighteen and twenty.

"The enhanced freight necessarily occasions also an exceedingly heavy tax to the consumer on all articles imported through Ocracock. Let but a single instance be mentioned in illustration of this fact. The article of salt in the Ocracock ports sells for at least ten cents in the bushel above the price at Wilmington; which alone is a tax of ten thousand dollars a year upon those who are obliged to obtain their supplies of salt at the former places."

The evil having been pointed out, it remains for the board to suggest and the legislature to provide the remedy. The plan by which this enormous tax upon the production of the country is to be removed, and the interest and feelings of our citizens to be united, has been with us the subject of deep solicitude and much reflection.

Of the comparative propriety of attempting to re-open Roanoke Inlet, the board do not deem it ncessary to express an opinion. Such a work is entirely national in its character, and has been withdrawn from their jurisdiction and referred to the Congress of the United States by the resolution adopted three years since by the General Assembly. They propose to direct the attention of the legislature to an improvement designed to effect the same object, which was first suggested by Mr. Gallatin in 1807, and which seems to have been a favorite project with that great statesman. A survey was made under his direction of a part of the route, anterior to the publication of his celebrated report on inland navigation, but no copy of the plot is in possession of the board. The remainder of the route was surveyed, and the practicability of the work ascertained by Messrs. Price and Clemmons in 1818. A survey of the same section was made under the direction of Mr. Fulton in 1822, who concurred in the opinions expressed by Messrs. Price and Clemmons.

The board submit to the legislature the propriety of connecting Beaufort harbor with the waters of Neuse river, by a ship channel, and then extending this channel by a cut, as direct as may be, to Roanoke river at or near Plymouth; and by a cut from the north side of Albemarle sound at Edenton, to the point where the feeder enters the Dismal Swamp Canal, so as to open a direct communication for vessels drawing eight feet water from Norfolk to Beaufort.

For a minute description of the country through which this canal would pass, the particular character of the soil to be excavated, and of the streams by which the water is to be supplied, the board beg leave to refer to the reports of Mr. Gallatin, Messrs. Price & Clemmons, and Mr. Fulton. All these reports concur in representing the work as practicable; and Mr. Gallatin evidently regards it as representing much less difficulty, in proportion to the distance, than either the Delaware and Raritan or Delaware and Chesapeake Canals; the former of which is nearly, and the latter is entirely completed by the respective states in which they are situated. In the course of the next spring, it is stated that the Delaware and Raritan Canal will be finished, and a direct inland navigation consequently be opened from Stonington, in Connecticut, to Elizabeth City, in North Carolina. If the enterprise now recommended shall be accomplished in a reasonable time, Mr. Gallatin may yet live to see the magnificent scheme, which he regarded as essential to the defence and commercial prosperity of the country, realized—an inland navigation from Maine to Georgia. If a canal fifty feet in width and eight feet water shall be excavated, so as to afford a direct communication between Beaufort and Norfolk, what will be the effect upon the condition of North Carolina and of the Union? All the produce from the shores of Albemarle sound, from the valleys of the Chowan, Cashie, Roanoke, Tar and Neuse rivers, estimated to be of the value of five millions of dollars anually, would find its way into it. That which was intended for the south would reach the sea at Old Topsail inlet, or stop at Newbern or Beaufort. The latter is known to be the best harbour and seaport on our coast; and from its proximity to the Southern and West India market, must at once become an important commercial town. The produce, on the other hand, intended for the north, would either go up the Chesapeake and inland to Philadelphia, or out to sea at the capes of Virginia, or seek a market at Norfolk, now the finest seaport, and which, supported by such a trade, would soon become one of the largest cities in the Union. By this channel of communication our coasting vessels, and all others drawing eight feet water, would be relieved from the hazardous and difficult navigation around Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout, the most dangerous points known to our navigators, and where it is believed more vessels have been wrecked than on the whole coast of the U. States besides.

Nor would the advantages of this navigation be confined to the coasting trade. A farmer descending any one of the rivers connected with this channel might continue on in his own boat either to Beaufort or Norfolk, dispose of his produce without the intervention of a commission merchant, purchase his own supplies, and return with equal ease in the way he came.

An improvement of this character would contribute much to make us one people. Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City would be drawn nearer together. The produce of the West would be brought down by rail road and improved river navigation, and find its way to the ocean or be concentrated at Beaufort and Norfolk.

In addition to the facilities this canal would open to commerce, it would have the effect of reclaiming a large body of swamp lands, which would be soon brought into cultivation and rendered productive. That which is now a howling wilderness, the abode of wild beasts and venemous reptiles, would become a fertile and highly cultivated country, and this great highway of trade exhibit upon its borders a succession of fruitful fields and flourishing villages, the reward of our enterprize and liberality.

These are some of the advantages likely to result to our own state. Let us now consider in what manner the interest of the Union would be affected by the accomplishment of such a work. An inland navigation would be opened from Connecticut to Georgia, with the exception of a short run, through a safe sea, from Beaufort to Charleston. If the channel be completed and the tolls made light the whole coasting trade of the United States will pass through it, to avoid the dangerous navigation around Cape Hatteras. And if the banks of the canal be constructed to admit of steam navigation at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, all the travelling from north to south and south to north, for nine months of the year, will be by this route.

The General Government has been at great expense in constructing a navy yard at Norfolk, supposed to be superior to any in the Union—the port of Norfolk offering, perhaps, the best possible situation for such a work. It is of great importance that this yard should be well supplied, and upon reasonable terms. This canal would open to Norfolk a country abounding in almost inexhaustible forests of the finest pine and oak timber, and furnishing adequate supplies of naval stores. The live oak timber of the south might be transported by this route, immediately to the yard, with the greatest economy and despatch. These are some of the advantages in times of peace; in war, this inland communication would be invaluable, and might be maintained in defiance of the fleets of our enemies. Should the Chesapeake be blockaded by a superior squadron, our fleets and men of war could at any time receive at Beaufort, through these canals, any supplies they might require from the navy yard at Norfolk. Merchantmen might send their cargoes to the interior, and receive return cargoes by the same channel. The existence of such a work would give to North Carolina a distinction and consideration in the Union, of which her sons might well be proud. It would more than obviate the difficulty occasioned by the closing up of Roanoke inlet, since instead of one we would have easy access to two of the best seaports on our coast.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

Monday, June 16.

In the Senate, the bill from the House to regulate the value of foreign coins, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolution granting pay and mileage to Mr Potter, of Rhode Island, competitor for the seat of Mr. Robbins, and were engaged on that subject during a great part of the day. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on the judiciary.

In the House of Representatives, some time was spent in the discussion of memorials on the subject of the deposites; after which several bills from the Senate were read twice, and referred to the appropriate standing committees.

The bill from the Senate making appropriations for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road, was taken up. A motion of Mr. Polk to reduce the amount of the proposed appropriation gave rise to a long debate. The motion was finally rejected, 92 to 91; but other propositions for amendment were still pending when the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 17.

In the Senate, the following bills were passed, viz: the bill regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins, the bill providing for the re appropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of Georgia militia claims for the years 1792, 1793, and 1794; the bill making additional appropriations for the armory at Harper's Ferry, for the year 1834: and the joint resolution providing for the distribution of the returns of the last census.

The Senate passed some time in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were reported and acted on. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland Road, and the discussion of that bill was resumed with unabated zeal. In the end, the bill was amended by reducing the amount appropriated to $300,000: in which form it was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Wednesday, June 18

In the Senate, several memorials were presented on the subject of the deposites.

On motion of Mr. Webster the general appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Preston moved to postpone the consideration of the bill. This motion produced a highly interesting debate of some length, in which Mr. Preston, Mr. Webster, Mr. Forsyth, Mr Clay, and Mr. Grundy participated. The motion to postpone the bill was finally withdrawn; when the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the committee on finance. Some of these amendments were concurred in, and others were pending when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were reported, read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The orders of the day being called, the bills on the Speaker's table were acted on; amongst others, the revolutionary pensions commutation bill, as reported with amendments from the Senate, were agreed to and passed.

The residue of the day was occupied in the discussion of the appropriation bills remaining to be acted on.

Thursday, June 19.

In the Senate, after the transaction of some ordinary business, the reception of petitions, memorials, &c. the special order was taken up, being the bill to provide for the indemnification of American citizens, who had suffered by French spoliations previous to the year 1800. After a short debate upon the bill, its further consideration was postponed until the next session of Congress. After which, the residue of the day's sitting was occupied in discussing the general appropriation bill, al the amendments to which, reported by the committee of finance, were agreed to, and some others moved in the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, the speaker communicated a message from the President of the United States, accompanied by a despatch from Mr. Livingston, detailing the circumstances of the late unfortunate occurrence at Toulon; and recommending Congress to make provision for the wounded and the families of the deceased. The message and its inclosure were read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Various bills were reported, read a first and second time, and committed; and several bills were read the third time and passed.

The residue of the day was consumed in the discussion of appropriation bills. The bill making additional appropriations for harbors, and removing obstructions in certain rivers, which has been under consideration for the last two days, was, after another protracted discussion to day, and after rejecting the smaller appropriation moved by Mr. Mercer for internal improvement surveys, laid on the table, under circumstances implying that the decision was a final disposition of it for the present session.

Friday, June 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Southard, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the following bills, viz. A bill to establish a Naval Academy; a bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the Navy, a bill to establish and regulate a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of warrant officers and seamen of the Navy of the United States; and a bill granting pensions to the wounded French seamen, and to the families of those who were killed on board the French ship Suffren in consequence of the American frigate United States accidentally firing into her in the harbor of Toulon, equal to double the amount granted by the regulations of the United States Navy Fund. These bills were severally read and ordered to a second reading, and the last mentioned bill was subsequently amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Poindexter, from the committee on public lands, which had been instructed to inquire into certain frauds, reported in part, and offered a resolution, which lies on the table one day, authorising the chairman of the committee on public lands, during the recess of Congress, to proceed in the investigation of the alleged fraud in the sales of the public lands, commenced during the present session, &c. and report to the next session o Congress.

Mr. Benton presented the petition of Francis P Blair, in reply to certain parts of the report of the committee on the Post Office and post roads, by which he conceived himself implicated, which, on motion of Mr. B. was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the house of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Lane, the vote by which the bill making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removal of obstructions in certain rivers, was yesterday laid on the table, was reconsidered - yeas 123 nays 72, and on motion of Mr. Beardsley, the house also agreed to reconsider, by a vote of 101 to 75, the amendment proposed by Mr. Mercer, which was yesterday rejected appropriating 29,000 dollars to the continuance of surveys.

Various bills from the Senate were read a first and second time, and referred. Several bills on the speaker's table were then taken up, read a third time and passed.

The house then proceeded to the special order of the day, and took up the bill regulating the deposites of the money of the United States in certain local banks upon which a discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Polk Foster of Georgia, Gilmer, Wilde, and Gordon of Virginia, participated.

Saturday, June 21.

The Senate received a message from the House of Representatives, accompanied with a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report what token of respect was proper to be adopted by Congress in consequence of the death of Lafayette. The resolution was adopted by the Senate, and it was ordered that thirteen members of the Senate should be placed on the joint committee, and that they should be appointed by the chair.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, amended, and postponed till Monday.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the bill granting pensions to persons wounded at Toulon, and to the relatives of those that were killed, was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Adams submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-four be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation, on the event of the decease of General Lafayette.

Mr. Archer, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill making provision for the families of those killed on the occasion of firing a salute from the United States frigate, at Toulon, and for the wounded survivors. Read twice, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The bill to regulate gold coins was amended, read a third time and passed—ayes 145, noes 36.

The bill relative to foreign coins was also read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution relative to the accident at Toulon was taken up and considered.

Gilpin-iana.—On Wednesday, as a young gentleman was taking an equestrian airing out of town, his horse took fright and ran at full speed towards the city. He had sped some two miles, when, near the House of Refuge, he passed a gentleman and his daughter, also on horseback. The young lady's steed caught the enthusiasm and joined the race. The father, alarmed for his child, applied the whip, but was soon left behind—the steeds which ran of choice clearing the ground much faster than he which ran by compulsion. It was not long after the general race commenced before the young gentleman was landed in the ditch, leaving the young lady mistress of the course, her horse having distanced competition, ran down broodway against time, the beautiful rider shrieking all the way with alarm, but maintaining her seat. Somewhere near the Park the horse was stopped, and the tilt terminated without material injury to any one.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Mississippi Valley.—This great valley, which, but a few years since, was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly 5,000,000 of civilized inhabitants, about 2,000,000 more than the whole population of the United States, at the memorable era of our national independence.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 2.

Having received a supply of new type, we are enabled to-day to improve the appearance of our paper. We hope that an increased patronage will soon enable us to make still greater improvement.

We have been requested to say, that William H. Hall, esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Commons.

Burroughs Cheeks, esq. has been announced in the Chapel Hill Harbinger as a candidate for the Senate.

Death of Gen. Lafayette.

The last major-general of the glorious army of the American Revolution—the brave defender of liberty—the great, the generous LAFAYETTE—died at Paris on the morning of the 20th of May, in the 77th year of his age.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of this melancholy event, a joint resolution was adopted by both houses of Congress, for the appointment of a committee to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation. The committee to consist, on the part of the Senate, of thirteen members, and on the part of the House, of twenty four members.

Resolutions expressive of regret and affection were adopted by the city authorities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other places. Every where this intelligence has been received with demonstrations of respect and sorrow suited to the melancholy occasion.

From the Liverpool Journal.

General LAFAYETTE died on Tuesday morning at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last 15 years of his life, he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part, and figured in a conspicuous manner in the event of the first revolution. His political career is so well known, that it is hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Up to the last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had began to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted but little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is called upon to deplore. The Chamber of deputies paid him on Monday the distinguished compliment of sending on its name to inquire after the state of his health.

FUNERAL HONORS
TO THE MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, June 21st, 1834.

The Major General commanding the army, has received through the War Department, the following "General Orders" from the President of the United States:

GENERAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1834.

Information having been received of the death of General LAFAYETTE, the President considers it due to his own feelings, as well as to the character and services of that lamented man, to announce the event to the Army and Navy.

LAFAYETTE was a citizen of France, but he was the distinguished friend of the United States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constituted a part of our Revolutionary history, and his memory will be second only to that of WASHINGTON in the hearts of the American People. In his own country, and in ours, he was the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of rational liberty. Consistent in its principles of conduct, he never, during a long life, committed an act which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach. Living at a period of great excitement and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events which fixed the attention of the world, and invited to guide the destinies of France at two of the most momentous eras of her history, his political integrity and personal disinterestedness have not been called in question.

Happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death. He has been taken from the theatre of action, with faculties unimpaired, with a reputation unquestioned, and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have extended; and mourning as we may and must his departure, let us rejoice that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander, in the fulness of days and honor. He came in his youth to defend our country. He came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity, and, while witnessing these he received those testimonials of national gratitude, which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American People.

One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last Major-General of the Revolutionary Army has died. Himself, a young and humble participator in the struggles of that period, the President feels called upon as well by personal as public considerations, to direct that appropriate honors be paid to the memory of this distinguished Patriot and Soldier. He therefore orders that the same honors be rendered on this occasion at the different military and naval stations as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the Father of his Country, and his cotemporary in arms.

In ordering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so eminent in the field, so wise in council, so endeared in private life, and so well and favorably known to both hemispheres, the President feels assured, that he is anticipating the sentiments, not of the Army and Navy only, but of the whole American People.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In obedience to the commands of the President, the following Funeral Honors will be paid at the several stations of the Army.

At day break, twenty-four guns will be fired in quick succession, and one gun at the interval of every half hour thereafter till sunset.

The flags of the several stations will, during the day, be at half mast. The officers of the Army will wear crape on their left arm for the period of six months.

This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the commanding officer of each post and station, the day after its reception.

By command of Major General MACOMB, commanding in chief.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commander of each Naval Station.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 21st, 1834.

In conformity with the accompanying General Order from the President of the United States, in honor of the memory of General LAFAYETTE, you will, on the day following the receipt of this, cause twenty-four guns to be fired in quick succession, at day break, and one gun every half hour thereafter till sunset; the flags of the several stations will be, during the day, at half mast.

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

The nomination of Mr. Stevenson as minister to England has been rejected by the Senate. The proceedings of the Senate on this nomination have been ordered to be published; from which it would appear that one of the principal grounds of the rejection of Mr Stevenson was the fact that he had held in his possession a promise of the place from the President since the 15th of March, 1833, and its supposed influence upon his conduct in the arrangement of committees.

The nomination of Mr. Taney as secretary of the treasury, has also been rejected.

There is much speculation in the city, says the National Intelligencer, as to the probability of further changes in the cabinet; and also as to who is to succeed Mr. McLane. Mr. Senator Forsyth and Mr. Taney are spoken of for the department of state, and it seems to be generally supposed that Mr. Polk, of the House of Representatives, will be nominated for the of secretary of the treasury. All this is, however, as yet, mere conjecture.

The Wasington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says—"The corvette which arrived in the port of New York, brought an explanation from the French King. The substance of which is, that the Chambers will convene early in the autumn, and will make the necessary appropriations for carrying the treaty into effect."

Mail Robbery.—On Thursday night last, James Dalahite, a lad of about 14 years of age, mail carrier between this place and Roxborough, was arrested on a charge of purloining money from the mail bag, and committed to the jail in this city for trial at the November term of the Federal Court. *Ral. Star.*

Capt. McNeil of the Topographical Corps, has been ordered from Boston to Savannah, to superintend the survey of a rail-road route between that city and Macon.

SUPREME COURT.

June 21.

GASTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Tully Jackson *v.* John H. Blount and others, in Equity, from Perquimons; ordering a reference to the Master.

DANIEL, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Alexander Gray et al. to the use of Thomas Cox *v.* George Hoover, from Randolph; affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of John C. Green *v.* John V. Cawthorn, from Warren; affirming the judgment below.

From the Raleigh Register.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society, always respectable both by its objects and the character of its members, has lately assumed a higher degree of importance, in consequence of the attacks made upon it by some misguided and fanatical persons, who formerly united in its purposes, but who now turn all their bitterness upon it and insist upon nothing short of immediate emancipation. It becomes the people of the south therefore to encourage this institution, if from no other motive, that the incendiary efforts at the north may be kept in check.

A meeting of the friends of the society took place in this city last week, at the office of the Secretary of State, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting continues to approve of the object of the Parent Society in their endeavors to establish, on the coast of Africa, a well regulated colony of such free persons of color as may consent to remove thither.

Resolved, That we proceed to re-organize our Auxiliary Society on a permanent footing, in aid of the Parent Society, by an annual contribution to its support.

Resolved, That the constitution originally adopted in 1819, with the subsequent amendments, continue to be the constitution of this society.

Resolved, That the persons composing this meeting enter their names on a subscription paper, with the amount which they are willing to contribute annually, and that copies thereof be placed in the hands of each member, with a request that he will, as he may find it convenient, obtain additional subscriptions thereto.

Resolved, That the clergymen of this city, and of the state generally, be requested to call the attention of their several congregations in aid of this society, by a discourse, or otherwise, on the Sunday preceding or following the approaching anniversary of American Independence, and take up a collection in aid of its funds.

Resolved, That the Managers appoint some gentleman to deliver an address at the annual meeting of the society, to be held on the last Monday in November next.

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to the election of officers required by the constitution.

Pursuant to the last resolution, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Duncan Cameron, esq. *President.*
William Hill, esq. } *V. Pres.*
Thos. P. Devereux, esq. }
Daniel Du Pre, *Treasurer.*
Weston R. Gales, *Secretary.*

MANAGERS.

Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters,	Dr. J. Beckwith,
Rev. Mr. Osborne,	Thos. J. Lemay,
Rev. Mr. Jamieson,	William Peace,
William Peck,	John Primrose,
B. S. King,	Charles Dewey,
B. B. Smith,	H. D. Turner.

Richmond, June 27.

Hail Storm and Wind.—On Saturday last, there was a very severe hail storm in Culpepper county. The hail stones, it is said, were of the size of hen's eggs.

In New Kent county, the storm was accompanied with heavy wind, which destroyed many fences, and prostrated trees of the forest.

In Williamsburg and the adjacent country the storm was far more severe. Many buildings were swept away by the fury of the blast, much property destroyed and a good many lives lost. *Rel. Tel.*

Inhuman.—Some months ago, the store of a man named Meyer Christaller, a Pole, residing at 322½ Broadway, N. Y. was burnt, whereby two young men were wrapt in the flames, while lying asleep: they leapt from the window, and were taken to the hospital, where one of them expired. A complaint having been made against Christaller, and another person named Lindow, for causing the fire to be purposely set, to recover the amount insured on the property, both have been arrested and committed to prison. The young man who escaped with his life, but who carries the dreadful effects of the burning on his face, is Christaller's own son! *Phil. Intel.*

Riot on the Washington and Baltimore Rail-Road.—The riot among the laborers employed on the Washington Rail-road, says the Baltimore American, first assumed an appearance that attracted notice, on Sunday evening. The parties arrayed against each other are known as the *Fardowns* and the *Corkonians*. On Monday morning a body of militia hastily collected in the neighborhood, succeeded for a time in restoring apparent quietness, by the arrest of a number of rioters, but they afterwards congregated in greater numbers and came to open collision. Some of the shantees, or temporary houses of the laborers, were destroyed, but the injury on that day seems to have been confined to themselves.

Yesterday morning, Gen. Charles S. Ridgely having transmitted a requisition to the city for a re-inforcement of troops, a detachment of infantry and riflemen, under the command of Major Finley, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance.

A Perplexity.—The eastern papers give a curious account of the position of the inhabitants of the town of Madawaska, which is situated in the disputed territory between the state of Maine and the British provinces of New Brunswick. The town has been incorporated by the Maine legislature, yet the British authorities have taken possession, built a court-house, and levied a tax, which they collect with much rigor. A memorial which the inhabitants were preparing to the United States Government, asking for protection and assistance, was forcibly suppressed and destroyed. A delegate has been despatched to the governor of Maine, to ask his interposition in their behalf. The result of the mission is not known.

Important to delinquent Subscribers.

LAW DECISION.—In an action brought by an editor of a daily paper in this city, the principle has been established, that persons continuing to receive a periodical, without paying up arrearages and giving notice to the editor of a wish for its discontinuance, are liable for the price of the same so long as it is sent. This is in accordance with common *honesty*, as well as common law. There are those who at first make the small price of a periodical an excuse for delaying payment, and then, after receiving it for years, make the largeness of the amount an argument with conscience for delaying payment altogether. *N. Y. Observer.*

Distressing Circumstance.—We regret to learn, that on Friday last, a daughter of Mr. Boltzer Hoffman, near the Broad-Axe Tavern, Montgomery county, who was subject to spasmodic attacks, unfortunately while engaged in feeding some hogs, fell into the pen, and was partly devoured by the ravenous beasts. When found life was extinct.

Norristown Herald.

The natives of Sumatra have risen against the dominion of Batavia and elected a King from among themselves and driven the Dutch out of the islands.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The brig General Santa Anna, Vanstaveren, at New Orleans, in five days from Tampico, reports that a new revolution had broken out in Mexico; that the troops of Orizava and Cordova, had declared for a military government, and to maintain the Catholic religion in all its apostolic form and rules; that the troops of Puebla had declared for religion in the same form, but to sustain the Federal Government; that there had been some blood shed in Puebla; that the northern states of Zacatecas and San Louis Potosi, had determined to sustain the reforms in religion, and the present government.

A passenger states that it was strongly suspected General Santa Anna was attached to the military and religious party; and if a revolution should finally take place, the present Vice President would be declared President of the Republic.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Anderson Armstrong
Solomon Apple

B

John Bane
Elizabeth Bibby
James F. Bradberry
Robert Brinkley

C

Michael Carroll, 2
Sidney Carroll
Mrs. Nancy Carroll
Mrs. Mary Collins
Hugh Currie
Duncan Cameron
Anthony Cole
Calvin Clark
Thomas Christian
Miss Tempy Carrigan 2
Thomas Cates (of B)
William Carrington
Mrs. Susan Cheek
Charles Carroll
Miss Mary Craig
John D. Carlton
John Cheek
R. L. Cook
Daniel Cloud
Thomas Clancy
Reuben Carding, 2
Clerk of Orange County Court.
Samuel Couch
James Clancy
Miss Martha Cannon

D

John Denby or John Craulay
Bennet Denson
William W. Davis
Alvis Durham
William H. Dudley
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dobson
W. P. Dobson

F

Thomas Flint

G

James Garret
Fielding Garret

H

William Hill
Reed Hester
Herndon & Owen

J

Miss Mary A. T. Jones
Miss Hannah Jones
Abel G. Jackson
George Jackson

K

Mrs. Rebecca Kerr
Samuel Kirkpatrick
John U. Kirkland

L

James Lewis 2
John B. Leathers

M

Mrs. Arena Martin 2
Joshua Martin
John Marshall
John Menshew
Hon W. P. Mangum
John C. Mitchell
William Morrow 2
John S. Moore
Priestly H. Mangum
Westley Mills
Rebecca Montgomery

N

William Norflet

P

Henry G. Parish
Richard Peacock

R

Geo. W. Reeves
James Rainey
John C. Rhodes
Frederick Reeves
Jacob Riley

S

Saml. Strayhorn
Rev. Henry Speck
Doct. J. S. Smith
Thomas Sellars
John M. Speed
Herbert Sims, esq
Joseph Steele

T

Isabel Thompson
Zachariah Trice
James Trice
Israel Turner

V

Wm. & John Vanstory

W

Jas. Webb, J. U. Kirkland & James Philips
Hockey Watkins
Saml. Woods
John Wearr
F. & J. Wilkenson
Anderson Watson
Abraham Whitaker
Saml. R. Woods
Henderson Woods
Henry Whitted

Y

David Yarbrough

Wm. Cain, jr. *P. M.*

July 1. 29—

A petrified Papoose.—Some persons employed lately in quarrying stones at Guernsey, Ohio, came across the body of an Indian child completely petrified. This extraordinary specimen was found embedded in a solid mass of rock, and has the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect, to be sure, yet on the whole, a very fair outline of a young Indian—done in limestone. A small row of Indian beads (too hard originally to need petrifaction we suppose,) was found in the same cavity. *N. Y. Courier.*

A Small Pair.—Mr. and Mrs. Booth, who style themselves American Dwarfs, are exhibiting in Quebec. The husband is three feet four inches high, and the wife two feet six inches—making together five feet ten inches—about the ordinary height of a man.

A woman was frozen to death in Schoharie county (N. Y.) on the 15th May! She was going from one dwelling to another, during the snow storm, became chilled, stopped on the road, and perished.

DIED

In this county, on the 20th inst. after a lingering and painful illness of near eight months, Mrs. BIDY LINK, wife of Capt. Silas M. Link, in the 31st year of her age.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that hereafter I shall not hold myself responsible for any debt which may be contracted by any person on my account, without a written order from me.

John R Minnis.

June 30. 29- 3wp

LOUIS A. GODEY

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE

LADY'S BOOK,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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TALES, original and selected, Moral and Scientific ESSAYS; POETRY from the best Authors; the Quarterly representation of LADY'S FASHIONS, adopted in Philadelphia Colored; MUSIC, of the newest style &c &c.

Published regularly on the first day of every Month,

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THE LADY'S BOOK is embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect seperate volumes in the year,) also, a choice collection of music, original and selected, arranged for the piano or guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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The Literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by intesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of maukish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untainted by indelicate inuendoes, lively Bon mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

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An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (*post paid.*)

June 30. 29—

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

'Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed, she sits and weeps,
With beating heart! "*Love never sleeps!*"

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburthen'd nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both *another* keeps
His midnight watch—"*Love never sleeps!*"

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the care worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes, and eager hands
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of time! "*Love never sleeps!*"

And round—beneath—and over all,
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answer'd; and relief is given:
In hours of wo, when sorrow steeps
The heart in pain—"*He never sleeps!*"

Oh! God of love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn!
And as we view thy purity
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced, that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill—"*Love never sleeps.*"

THE WIDOW.

At the battle of Wagram, Napoleon sent an order to one of the Marshals by his favorite equerry and aid de-camp, General Durosnel, and suddenly uttered a cry as he watched him with his telescope through the field. He had seen Durosnel struck by a bullet and rolling in the dust.

His death was the cause of mourning—he was yet young, and by his intelligent gallantry had acquired the love and esteem of his comrades, as well as of the Emperor, who eulogized him in the bulletin.

There was one being whose heart was struck by this fatal bullet; the young and loving widow, whose visions of paradise were changed, in a moment, to grief and despair.

Durosnel, as upright as brave, had nothing to leave her; expectations of provisions rested on the Emperor, but at all events, she could no longer reside in Paris. Her father therefore came from the country, to fetch her, and preparations were making for their departure, when about ten days after the news reached Paris, the Empress Josephine received a letter from the Emperor, in which he said:

'Durosnel is not killed—he is not even wounded, the bullet struck only his horse;—*let his wife know this.*'

The commission was not easy of execution. So inured is the poor human heart to every variety of suffering, that grief in any form cannot surprise it; but joy, a joy that snatches us at once from despair to bliss, oh! that must not be too rudely administered.

The Empress, knowing the effect her news must have on Madame Durosnel, was in great perplexity, and meditated going herself to her, when Lavalette and his wife arrived to breakfast with her Majesty.

'Ah! Heaven has sent you to my aid,' she exclaimed.

Then explaining the whole affair she imposed the task on Lavalette, and adding the caution of:

'Take care what you are about, for you may kill her;' she pushed him by the shoulders, and sent him to Madame Durosnel. The good natured Lavalette gladly undertook to carry peace to an afflicted bosom, but just as he reached the door he began to be staggered by the amount of happiness his tidings imported, and to comprehend the delicacy of his mission.

'Diable!' thought the ambassador as he ascended the stairs, 'I almost repent my hasty compliance.'

It was barely eleven oclock: an ill assorted hour for a visit, as the father would probably have hinted, but the Empress's name silenced all objection, and he was immediately introduced into Madam Durosnel's boudoir; where she was seated on a sofa, silent and sorrowful, dressed in weeds, weepers, and all the mournful paraphernalia of early widowhood. As he gazed on her pale and altered countenance, and on the languid eye, rased to meet his, he thought:

'The Empress is right: I shall certainly kill her.'

He sat down beside her, but after the first salutations had not a word to offer; while Madame Durosnal supposing he came to announce some favour from the Emperor, properly waited till he should open the conference. Finding him, however, obstinately silent, she at length began with a trembling voice:

'Her majesty is doubly gracious in condescending—'

Lavalette started as if suddenly aroused from a dream.

'Madame,' said he, 'are you beginning to feel consolation?'

'Ah, sir!' was all the wrethed mourner could reply, and her face was instantly bathed with tears.

'Deuce take it,' he inwardly ejaculated, 'if she reverts to her despair, what can I do?'

And he began turning over every expedient that could put her upon the scent; none appeared more likely than an inquiry whether she believed in ghosts?

'Alas! no, sir; would that I could both believe and see them;' and her tears flowed afresh.

In proportion as her grief interested him, did the perplexity of her comforter increase; but as something must be done, he at last devised a tale of a woman buried in a trance, and recalled from the tomb by the grave digger opening it with a design of plunder. The story he related with all the accompaniments of romance, and dwelling with especial emphasis on the ineffible joy of this heroine's family on recovering their beloved from the jaws of death.

'Alas!' ejaculated Madame Durosnel in a voice interrupted by sobs, 'they were very happy.'

And she buried her head in the cushions, both to weep at liberty, and to avoid the sight of a man who seemed to be making a jest of affliction.

Lavalette began to think his task hopeless, but resolving on a new attempt, he assumed an air of cheerfulness, that contrasted strangely with his anxiety. Putting on his best smiles, he asked Madame Durosnel whether she had breakfasted.

'Ah! *Mon Dieu!*' she exclaimed, beginning to suspect the Empress Josephine's nephew was somewhat crazed.

Lavalette grew impatient, and repeated the inquiry.

'I do not know, Sir,' she answered, 'whether you are aware that your discourse is very extraordinary—I beg permission to retire.'

'And how is it, Madame,' retorted Lavalette, 'that you cannot discover the real object of my mission?'

His expressive countenance coveyed all the rapture his news imported, and Madame Durosnel as she surveyed it, fell back on the sofa, exclaiming:—

'What has happened?'

'Why, nothing at all! nothing has happened! Do you now understand me, Madame? will you divest yourself of those villainous weeds? Your husband is not dead!'—

And having uttered the decisive words, he sunk down exhausted with the effort. Meanwhile, an alarming shriek from the overjoyed wife brought her father to her aid, and Lavalette hastened to escape. The blunt manner in which, after all his reflections, he had communicated such joyful tidings had nearly overset Madame Durosnel's reason.

LUDICROUS AND DARING FEAT BY A HORSE.

On Friday evening last, a horse ran away from the corner of 7th street and the first avenue, and came up the first avenue to the second, at the height of his speed, and when near the almshouse he made a sudden leap into an unfinished dwelling, at the corner of 24th street. The stoop being moved, he made immediately safe his retreat in the second story, with the intention of passing the night, as every effort to remove him proved fruitless, although a party of the friends of his owner attempted to get him down stairs, but he pertinaciously remained in one corner of the room, nothing tempting him to approach near the stairs. Finding all attempts fruitless, they allowed him to remain all night where he took his quarters, and indulged, no doubt, in many sage reflections, and enjoyed the view of the surrounding scenery from his elevated stand. The building in which he had ensconsed himself was occupied in the lower part as a stable, and the noise made up stairs, by the clatter of the horse's hoofs, produced no agreeable sensation in the minds of the ostlers below, when, to their laughter and surprise, they beheld the head of a horse projecting out of the window, apparently well pleased with himself and all around. In a few minutes the mystery was explained, by the appearance of the owner, when, as we before stated, every effect was made to dislodge him, without effect.

On the following morning, the owner, no doubt solicitous for the health of his runaway, repaired to his temporary domicil, and with the aid of a number of men, and a great deal of trouble, they at last succeeded in getting him into the street, when the owner stepped in with others and drank upon the strength of their triumph, and while congratulating himself once more on the possession of the animal, he contrived to break loose from where he was tied, and at full tilt ran out to Harlem, being disposed to enjoy a little country air after having closely confined himself all night. A horse was then hired and the owner followed in pursuit, and overtook him, and after considerable exertion he finally penned him in a hollow, formed by the bank of the rail road, back of Armstrong's place, between 40 and 50 feet in height, formed of solid rock.

Finding himself likely to be captured, numbers having arrived on the spot, after surveying the ground and seeing no chance of escape, pricking up his ears, distending his nostrils, his tail floating in the wind, he made a rapid rush, and gallantly dashed up the sides, almost perpendicular, and, gained the top, presenting a most imposing and wild appearance, where he was at last captured, and caried safely to town, performing a feat which was deemed next to impossible—the embarkment of stone being so steep as to be extremely difficult for a man to ascend. The horse was originally brought from among the Indians, and is an animal of untamable spirit, surpassing in beauty, and extreme sagacity. He is owned by a carman, who, after having often worked him in a manner which would have broken down an ordinary horse, on going home in the evening, he would slip the bit down from the extreme of his mouth, get it between his teeth, and then start at full run, the reins being of no use, as his mouth, by all the means you might attempt, would be perfectly free from the galling of the mouth bit.

New York Evening Star.

SUDDEN EFFECTS OF THE MIND UPON THE BODY.

Plato used to say that all the diseases of the body proceeded from the soul. Says Mr. Weld in his famous report: The expression of the countenance is mind invisible. Bad news weakens the action of the heart, destroys appetite, oppresses the lungs, stops digestion, and partially suspends the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face, fear blanches it, joy illuminates it, an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses giant energy; volition commands and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a single stroke. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, and occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloch was carried upon the field of battle, in the last stages of disease—upon seenig his army give way, he leaped from the litter, rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory and died. The door keeper of the Congress of the United States expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died either in the midst of an impassionate burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion to produce it had suddenly subsided. The recent case of Hills, in this city, is fresh in the memory of all. He was apprehended on the charge of stealing goods from his employer, and taken before the police, and though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils—he was carried out and died.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK POLICE—INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Katharine Salyer, an interesting genteelly dressed girl, aged only 16, was brought up for an assault and battery on Emma Whitehouse. It appeared in evidence, that Kate had lent Emma the play of Romeo and Juliet to read, and that on seeing it announced for last evening at the Park Theatre, she had applied for her book, when it was returned to her in a torn and tattered condition, in consequence of which she threatened to reduce one of Emma's silk dresses to the same predicament, when high words arose, and eventually Kate "clinched" Emma and boxed her ears; for this she was bound over to keep the peace. The history of this little girl is such a perfect romance in real life, that we here subjoin it.—She was born near Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, of respectable parents, and was the only child her father had by his first wife. Her mother dying, soon after her father married a woman who treated K. in the most cruel and brutal manner. About eighteen months back, a young merchant who had lost his way in the woods, was found by her father nearly perished in the snow, and taken by him to his farm house close by. The stranger, who was a Frenchman, and gave no other name but that of Henry, stated that he had a store in Washington, D. C. and had been travelling for his health, and to see the country. While staying at Mr. Sayler's he was confined to his bed by a violent fever, and the wife deputed Kate to wait on him as a nurse; and she ultimately became so much attached to him (he being the only human being that had ever manifested any interest in her welfare,) that on his departure she,

——'Lost all her mirth—
Forewent all custom of exercise"—

in short, young as she then was, she had fallen violently in love with him; and the loss of her accustomed activity induced her step mother to beat her. One day, the father being from home, after being severely beaten, Kate turned on her step mother, wrenched the cane out of her hand, and being a good sized girl of her age, fought her with her own weapons; dreading the effects of her father's resentment, she threw on her bonnet, and ran a distance of seven miles to Cleveland, where she reached just as the steamboat was putting off. She got on board without having a cent of money; and when she reached Buffalo, she told the captain that her parents lived at Washington, and that she had run away from an uncle who threatened her life. A gentleman, a friend of the captain's, going to Philadelphia, undertook the care of her and paid her expenses. On reaching Philadelphia, he basely attempted to seduce her, but was indignantly repulsed. She went on to Washington, under the care of an old Quaker, who procured her an excellent situation as a seamstress. Here with no other clue to discover the object of her affection than the name of Henry, she made diligent search for him, and ultimately recognized him in the well known proprietor of a museum. Having found him, she surrendered her earthly all to his keeping, and

"Never heav'd a sigh for change."

Thus far her story to its princial features bore a striking resemblance to that of the mother of St. Thomas Beckett, but differs widely in its unhappy sequel. Her love married another—her love turned to hatred—she came to New York—became a prey to the designing—took lodgings at 106 Duane street—and made her first bow before the magistrate as stated above. Under what circumstances her last may be made is painful to conjecture.

MISERY OF A BAD REPUTATION.

Roderick Random, that most interesting of all auto-biographers, thus describes his own case when a lad: "I was often inhumanly scourged for crimes I did not commit, because, having the character of a vagabond in the village, every piece of mischief, whose author lay unknown, was charged upon me. I have been guilty of robbing orchards I never entered, of killing cats I never hurted, of stealing gingerbread I never touched, and of abusing old women I never saw. I was once flogged for having narrowly escaped drowning, by the sinking of a ferry boat in which I was passenger. Another time, for having recovered of a bruise occasioned by a horse and cart running over me. A third time, for being bitten by a baker's dog. In short, whether I was guilty or unfortunate, the correction was the same."

ANOTHER "GOOD UN."

In the county of —— there lives an avaricious gentleman by the name of ——, who has, what is quite rare this summer, a crib full of corn. He is, of course, a good deal troubled with applications to lend, give, or sell; but he turns a deaf ear to every applicant who does not urge his necessities with the accompaniment of $1 50 per bushel.

One poor fellow, who could not succeed in begging or borrowing, at length "his poverty, but not his will, consenting," made an attack upon the said crib between two days, and carried off a bag full of corn. Next day the miser missed his corn: and, to prevent another inroad, set his negroes to *toating* it into the dwelling house. Some remaining in the crib at night, he ordered a trusty old fellow, named Tony, to stay there till morning, and watch it.

About midnight the sleepless miser went to the crib, furnished with a bag, in order to trick Tony, and see if he was faithful. He crept in, apparently unnoticed; but, as soon as he began to fill the bag, old Tony, who before pretended to be asleep, seized him by the two shoulders and began to thump his head against the wall of the crib, crying, "You *tief*—ha, ha, I got you now—I gib you some bump not nigh so good like *hoecake!*" "Why, Tony, Tony, don't you know your master?" cried out the astonished pretended thief.—"Me know your voice, massa, and me *top* now; but who 'spec to see you in de dark midnight come to steal your own corn?"

Western Carolinian.

INTERESTING FACT.

A few years ago, says the Salem Gazette, a very worthy laboring man, in this town, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire a habit of drinking spirits, being convinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labelled 'RUM,' into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently when on counting the sum, it was found to amount to no less than one hundred and eighty dollars, with a part of which he purchased a good house-lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable new house upon it. Such examples are above all praise.

A Swap.—Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighbourhood—but my nurse, the slut, one day *swapped me away* for another boy just to please a friend of hers whose child was rather plain looking."

"What is the future state?" said a clergyman, to a sprightly little girl. "Illinois, Sir." "No no," said he clergyman, "I mean what is the future condition of men and women?" "Why," replied the girl, hesitating—"I suppose they are to be married."

Dying Consolation.—"I shall be happy" said the expiring husband to the wife, who was weeping most dutifully by the bedside, "if you will only promise not to marry that object of my unceasing jealousy, your cousin Charles." "Make yourself quite easy, love," said the expectant widow, "I am engaged to his brother."

Nothing from nothing, &c.

"There, Corporal, say what you will against him, is a man from whose character you can take nothing." "I know it," retorted Nymo, "and nothing from nothing, nothing remains!"

WALDIE'S
Select Circulating Library.

BUBBLES from the Brunnens of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

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Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo

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June 24. 28—

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws"

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4. 12—